



TRANSLATION

I, Kenji Kobayashi, residing at 2-46-10 Goko-Nishi, Matsudo-shi, Chiba-ken, Japan, state:

that I know well both the Japanese and English languages;

that I translated, from Japanese into English, the specification, claims, abstract and drawings as filed in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/718,189 filed November 20, 2003; and

that the attached English translation is a true and accurate translation to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated: January 7, 2004



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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

DIATHERMIC CUTTER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application is based upon and claims the
benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent
Application No. 2002-338317, filed November 21, 2002,
the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by
reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a diathermic
cutter for cutting off living tissues.

2. Description of the Related Art

15 A treatment for cutting off living tissues such as
mucosa, for example, via an endoscope has heretofore
been carried out. A high-frequency treatment
instrument disclosed, for example, in Jpn. Pat. Appln.
KOKAI Publication No. 4-329944 is used in this cut-off
treatment.

20 The high-frequency treatment instrument disclosed
in Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Publication No. 4-329944
includes a needle-shaped cutter section (electrode
section) extending in an axial direction. When a high-
frequency current is supplied to this cutter section,
25 the living tissue contacting the cutter section is
cauterized/incised.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a diathermic cutter including: a cylindrical main body member having a central axis; an elongated member which has a tip end portion projected from a tip end of the main body member and which is movably inserted in the main body member; an electrode disposed on the tip end portion of the elongated member and extended in a direction deviating from the central axis of the elongated member; and an electrically insulating member with which the electrode is coated in such a manner that at least a part of a base-end surface of the electrode disposed opposite to the tip end portion of the main body member is exposed.

Advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. Advantages of the invention may be realized and obtained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention, and together with the general description given above and the

detailed description of the embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1A is a schematic sectional view showing a configuration of a diathermic cutter of a monopolar type according to a first embodiment;

FIG. 1B is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of a cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the first embodiment;

FIG. 1C is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the first embodiment as seen from an arrow 1C direction shown in FIG. 1B;

FIG. 2A is a schematic diagram showing that initial incision is carried out to make a hole in a part of mucosa in a raised state of a lesion mucosa portion;

FIG. 2B is a schematic diagram showing that the diathermic cutter according to the first embodiment is endoscopically introduced and the cutter section is disposed in the vicinity of the lesion mucosa portion;

FIG. 2C is a schematic diagram showing that the cutter section of the diathermic cutter according to the first embodiment is inserted in an initially incised hole;

FIG. 2D is a schematic diagram showing that a high-frequency current is supplied to an electrode of the cutter section of the diathermic cutter according

to the first embodiment, while the cutter section is moved along a predetermined cut-off direction;

FIG. 2E is a schematic diagram showing that the high-frequency current is supplied to the electrode of the cutter section of the diathermic cutter according to the first embodiment, while the cutter section is moved along the predetermined cut-off direction;

FIG. 2F is a schematic diagram showing that the high-frequency current is supplied to the electrode of the cutter section of the diathermic cutter according to the first embodiment, while the cutter section is moved along an axial direction of a small-diameter electrode section;

FIG. 2G is a schematic diagram showing that the high-frequency current is supplied to the electrode of the cutter section of the diathermic cutter according to the first embodiment, while the cutter section is moved along the axial direction (vertical direction) of the small-diameter electrode section;

FIG. 2H is a schematic diagram showing that a base end surface of a large-diameter electrode section and the small-diameter electrode section abut on a cut area obtained by incising a periphery of the lesion mucosa portion and that movement of a transverse direction is combined with that of a vertical direction of the diathermic cutter according to the first embodiment to successively cut open and peel the lesion mucosa

portion by the small and large-diameter electrode sections;

FIG. 3A is a schematic sectional view of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to a second embodiment;

FIG. 3B is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 4A is a schematic sectional view of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to a third embodiment;

FIG. 4B is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the third embodiment;

FIG. 4C is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the third embodiment as seen from an arrow 4C direction shown in FIG. 4B;

FIG. 5A is a schematic sectional view of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to a fourth embodiment;

FIG. 5B is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the fourth embodiment;

FIG. 5C is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the fourth embodiment as seen from an arrow 5C direction

shown in FIG. 5B;

FIG. 6A is a schematic sectional view of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to a fifth embodiment;

5 FIG. 6B is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the fifth embodiment;

FIG. 6C is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the fifth embodiment as seen from an arrow 6C direction shown in
10 FIG. 6B;

FIG. 7A is a schematic sectional view of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to a sixth embodiment;

15 FIG. 7B is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the sixth embodiment;

FIG. 7C is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the sixth embodiment as seen from an arrow 7C direction shown in
20 FIG. 7B;

FIG. 7D is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the sixth embodiment as seen from an arrow 7D direction shown in
25 FIG. 7B;

FIG. 8A is a schematic sectional view of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to

a seventh embodiment;

FIG. 8B is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the seventh embodiment;

5 FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram showing that the diathermic cutter shown in FIG. 8 is used to cut off the lesion mucosa portion;

10 FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram showing a modified cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to a seventh embodiment;

FIG. 11A is a schematic diagram showing the modified cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the seventh embodiment;

15 FIG. 11B is a schematic diagram showing the modified cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the seventh embodiment;

FIG. 12A is a schematic sectional view of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to an eighth embodiment;

20 FIG. 12B is a schematic diagram of the cutter section in the diathermic cutter according to the eighth embodiment;

25 FIG. 13 is a schematic sectional view showing a configuration of the monopolar type diathermic cutter on a tip-end side according to a ninth embodiment; and

FIG. 14 is a schematic sectional view showing the configuration of a bipolar type diathermic cutter

according to a tenth embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Preferable embodiments of the present invention will hereinafter be described with reference to the drawing.

First, a first embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. 1A to 2H.

As shown in FIG. 1A, a diathermic cutter 10 according to the present embodiment includes a flexible elongated sheath 20 capable of being inserted in a channel (not shown) of an endoscope as a main body member, and an operating section 40 disposed on a base end of the sheath 20. The sheath 20 includes, for example, a densely wound coil 22, and an insulating tube 24 formed of an insulating material with which an outer periphery of the densely wound coil 22 is coated. The insulating tube 24 is formed, for example, by a tetrafluoroethylene material.

The tip end of the densely wound coil 22 is connected to a cylindrical stopper member 26. The outer peripheral surface of the stopper member 26 is coated with the tip end of the insulating tube 24 on the same plane as that of the outer peripheral surface of the densely wound coil 22. A thickness of the stopper member 26 on the tip-end side is increased inwards in a diametric direction from a base-end side to dispose a thick portion 28 on the inner surface of

the stopper member 26. An annular sheath tip-end
insulating chip 30 is disposed on the tip-end side of
the thick portion 28. The inner peripheral surface of
the sheath tip-end insulating chip 30 is substantially
5 on the same plane as that of the inner peripheral
surface of the thick portion 28. The outer peripheral
surface of the sheath tip-end insulating chip 30 is
coated with the insulating tube 24.

The operating section 40 of the diathermic cutter
10 includes an operating section main body 48 and
a slider 44 for operation slidable on the operating
section main body 48. The slider 44 for operation
includes a connector section 42 electrically connected
to a cord (not shown) leading to a high-frequency
15 generation device (not shown).

A conductive operating wire 60 is inserted
through the sheath 20. The base end of the operating
wire 60 is connected to the slider 44 for operation.
A conductive stopper receiving section 62 which abuts
20 on the stopper member 26 is attached to the tip end of
the operating wire 60.

The stopper receiving section 62 on the tip end of
the operating wire 60 is connected to a cutter
section 80. The cutter section 80 includes
25 an electrode 64, and an electrically insulating
member 74 disposed on the tip end of the electrode 64.

The electrode 64 includes a small-diameter

electrode section 66 and a large-diameter electrode section 72. The small-diameter electrode section 66 is a projected member (an elongated member) capable of projecting in an axial direction with respect to the tip end of the sheath 20. The large-diameter electrode section 72 is a sideward extending section disposed on the tip end of the small-diameter electrode section 66 and extended sideward with respect to the axial direction of the small-diameter electrode section 66.

The small-diameter electrode section 66 is formed by a conductive material, and is electrically connected to the stopper receiving section 62. Therefore, the small-diameter electrode section 66 is electrically connected to the connector section 42 of the slider 44 for operation via the stopper receiving section 62 and operating wire 60, and is movable along the axial direction in an inner hole of the sheath 20 by an advance/retreat operation of the operating wire 60. Therefore, the small-diameter electrode section 66 is capable of projecting/retrojecting with respect to the tip end of the sheath 20.

The large-diameter electrode section 72 is formed integrally with the tip end of the small-diameter electrode section 66. Therefore, the large-diameter electrode section 72 is formed by a conductive material in the same manner as in the small-diameter electrode section 66. The large-diameter electrode section 72 is

formed in a disc shape extending outwards in the diametric direction of the small-diameter electrode section 66 from the small-diameter electrode section 66 (having a diameter larger than that of the small-diameter electrode section 66).

The electrically insulating member 74 includes a solid tip-end portion 74a having a semispherical outer peripheral surface, and a cylindrical side surface portion 74b having the same outer diameter as that of the tip-end portion 74a. The electrically insulating member 74 including the tip-end portion 74a and side surface portion 74b are formed, for example, by a ceramic material. The large-diameter electrode section 72 is exposed toward the sheath 20 from the electrically insulating member 74, and the surface of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is covered with the electrically insulating member 74. That is, while only a base-end surface (surface disposed opposite to the tip end of the sheath 20) 72a of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is exposed to the outside, a tip-end surface (surface on a side opposite to that of the base-end surface) 72b and a circumferential side surface portion 72c of the large-diameter electrode section 72 are completely covered with the electrically insulating member 74. A base end 74c of the electrically insulating member 74 is formed on the same plane as that of the base-end surface 72a of

the large-diameter electrode section 72.

Next, a function of the diathermic cutter 10 according to the present embodiment will be described. First, an operation of the diathermic cutter 10 will be described.

The slider 44 for operation and operating section main body 48 of the operating section 40 are grasped, and the slider 44 for operation is moved rearwards (on the base-end portion side) with respect to the operating section main body 48. The operating wire 60 moves rearwards, the small-diameter electrode section 66 is accordingly drawn into the sheath 20, and the base-end surface 72a of the large-diameter electrode section 72 abuts on the tip end of the sheath 20. When the cutter section 80 is not used at the time of insertion of the endoscope into the channel, the diathermic cutter 10 is mainly in this state.

The slider 44 for operation is moved forwards (on the tip-end side) with respect to the operating section main body 48. The operating wire 60 moves forwards together with the slider 44 for operation, accordingly the small-diameter electrode section 66 projects outwards from the tip end of the sheath 20, and the base-end surface 72a of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is isolated from the tip end of the sheath 20 on a front side. The diathermic cutter 10 is used in this state, when power is supplied to the

cutter section 80 to cut off the mucosa.

Next, an operation of cutting off the mucosa in a body cavity, for example, via an endoscope by use of the diathermic cutter 10 will be described with
5 reference to FIGS. 2A to 2H.

A needle for syringe (not shown) is introduced into the body cavity through the endoscope (not shown). Physiological saline is injected in a mucosa lower layer of a lesion mucosa portion 90 which is a target
10 portion to be cut off in the body cavity, and the lesion mucosa portion 90 is raised.

An opposite pole (not shown) is attached to a patient. A diathermic cutter 92 (e.g., see Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Publication No. 4-329944) including
15 a known needle-shaped electrode (cutter section) is similarly endoscopically introduced. Initial incision is carried out to make a hole 94 in a part of the mucosa around the lesion mucosa portion 90 with the diathermic cutter 92 (see FIG. 2A).

20 The diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment is similarly introduced into the body cavity via the channel of the endoscope in a state in which the cutter section 80 is drawn into the sheath 20. The cutter section 80 of the diathermic cutter 10 is projected
25 from the tip end of the endoscope (see FIG. 2B). The cutter section 80 of the diathermic cutter 10 is inserted into the initially incised hole 94 (see

FIG. 2C).

While a high-frequency current is supplied to the electrode 64 (small-diameter electrode section 66 and large-diameter electrode section 72) of the cutter section 80, the cutter section 80 of the diathermic cutter 10 is moved along a predetermined cut-off direction as shown in FIGS. 2D and 2E. When the cutter section 80 is moved in a transverse direction (lateral direction of the small-diameter electrode section 66), the mucosa contacting the small-diameter electrode section 66 is cut open by the small-diameter electrode section 66.

When the cutter section 80 is not easily moved in the transverse direction, as shown in FIGS. 2F and 2G, the cutter section 80 is moved in a vertical direction (axial direction of the small-diameter electrode section 66). The mucosa lifted up by the large-diameter electrode section 72 is cut open by the exposed base-end surface 72a of the large-diameter electrode section 72. The movement of the transverse direction is combined with that of the vertical direction to move the cutter section 80, and the lesion mucosa portion 90 is accordingly cut open over a peripheral direction.

All surface portions of the large-diameter electrode section 72 excluding the base-end surface 72a (tip-end surface 72b and circumferential side surface

portion 72c) are covered with the electrically
insulating member 74. Even if the tip end of the
cutter section 80 contacts a non-cut-off tissue by
the movement of the cutter section 80 in the axial
5 direction, the high-frequency current supplied to the
large-diameter electrode section 72 does not flow
through the non-cut-off tissue, due to the insulating
function of the electrically insulating member 74.
Therefore, the operator does not have to perform
10 a laborious operation of moving the cutter section 80
in a specific depth in such a manner that the non-cut-
off tissue positioned in a deep part of a cut-off
object portion does not contact the cutter section 80.

As described above, the lesion mucosa portion 90
15 is completely cut open over the peripheral direction.
As shown in FIG. 2H, the small-diameter electrode
section 66 and the base-end surface 72a of the large-
diameter electrode section 72 abut on a cut area
obtained by cutting open the periphery of periphery of
20 the lesion mucosa portion 90, the movement of the
diathermic cutter 10 in the transverse direction is
combined with that in the vertical direction, and the
lesion mucosa portion 90 is successively cut open and
peeled by the small-diameter electrode section 66 and
25 the large-diameter electrode section 72. After cutting
off all of the lesion mucosa portion 90, the lesion
mucosa portion 90 is grasped with grasping forceps (not

shown), and is taken out via the endoscope to end the treatment.

As described above, the following effect is obtained by the diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment.

The diathermic cutter 10 includes the sheath 20 having electrically insulating properties as a main body member, the small-diameter electrode section 66 which is a projected member (an elongated member) projecting in the axial direction from the tip end of the sheath 20, and the large-diameter electrode section 72 which is a sideward extending section disposed on the tip-end side of the small-diameter electrode section 66 and extending in the lateral direction of the small-diameter electrode section 66. Therefore, not only when the cutter section 80 is moved in the transverse direction in order to cut off the lesion mucosa portion 90 but also when the cutter section 80 is moved in various directions including the axial direction so as to lift up the mucosa by the large-diameter electrode section 72, the incision can be made. Therefore, movement directions in which the incision is possible (degree of freedom in an incision direction) remarkably increase as compared with a case where only the small-diameter electrode section 66 is used. Then, an incision operation of the lesion mucosa portion 90 can diversely and easily be carried out.

The diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment includes the electrically insulating member 74 from which the large-diameter electrode section 72 is exposed toward the sheath 20 and with which the surface of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is covered. Therefore, when the lesion mucosa portion 90 is cut open, the operator does not have to carry out the laborious operation of advancing/retreating/operating the cutter section 80 in a specific axial direction range in which the non-cut-off tissue positioned in the depth of the cut-off object portion does not contact the cutter section 80. Therefore, the incision operation of the lesion mucosa portion 90 can electrically, safely, and easily be carried out.

In the diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment, the large-diameter electrode section 72 is formed in a disc shape in which the small-diameter electrode section 66 is an axis. Therefore, the lesion mucosa portion 90 can be cut off without aligning the specific portion of the cutter section 80 in the incision direction.

Next, a second embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. 3A and 3B. This embodiment is a modification of the first embodiment, the same members as those described in the first embodiment are denoted with the same reference numerals, and detailed description is omitted. Hereinafter, this also applies

to third to ninth embodiments.

As shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B, for the cutter section 80 of the present embodiment, the circumferential side surface portion 72c of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is formed on the same plane as that of the side surface portion 74b of the electrically insulating member 74. That is, the circumferential side surface portion 72c of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is exposed. The cutter section 80 of the present embodiment is different from that described in the first embodiment only in this respect.

Next, the function of the diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment will be described. It is to be noted that the description of the same function as that described in the first embodiment is omitted.

After completely cutting open the lesion mucosa portion 90 over the peripheral direction, the small-diameter electrode section 66 and the base-end surface 72a and circumferential side surface portion 72c of the large-diameter electrode section 72 abut on the cut area obtained by cutting open the periphery of the lesion mucosa portion 90. The movement of the diathermic cutter 10 in the transverse direction is combined with that in the vertical direction to successively cut open and peel the lesion mucosa portion 90 by the small-diameter electrode section 66

and large-diameter electrode section 72.

As described above, the following effect is obtained by the diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment. The description of the same effect as that described in the first embodiment will be described.

Since the side surface portion 74b of the electrically insulating member 74 is on the same plane as that of the circumferential side surface portion 72c of the large-diameter electrode section 72, the lesion mucosa portion 90 can be cut open also by this portion (circumferential side surface portion 72c). Therefore, the incision of the transverse direction can be made together with the small-diameter electrode section 66. Therefore, incising properties of the transverse direction can be enhanced, and time can be reduced in peeling the lesion mucosa portion 90.

Next, a third embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. 4A to 4C.

As shown in FIG. 4C, the large-diameter electrode section 72 of the cutter section 80 of the present embodiment is exposed in a radial shape or a cross shape here in a direction crossing at right angles to the axial direction of the small-diameter electrode section 66 in the base-end surface 72a. The portion other than the base end of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is covered with the electrically insulating member 74.

A cross-shaped base end 72d of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is formed on the same plane as that of the base end 74c of the electrically insulating member 74. A thick portion 74d of the electrically
5 insulating member 74 is disposed in a distant position 72e radially distant from a central portion of the cross-shaped portion, and the distant position is drawn inwards with respect to the outer periphery of the electrically insulating member 74.

10 Since the function of the diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment is the same as that described in the first embodiment, the description is omitted.

As described above, the following effect is obtained by the diathermic cutter 10 of the present
15 embodiment. It is to be noted that the description of the same effect as that of the first embodiment is omitted.

Since an exposed area of the base end is smaller than that of the large-diameter electrode section 72 described in the first embodiment, an output can be
20 concentrated on the exposed portion.

Next, a fourth embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. 5A to 5C.

As shown in FIGS. 5A to 5C, the large-diameter
25 electrode section 72 of the cutter section 80 of this embodiment is radially formed in a direction crossing at right angles to the axial direction of

the small-diameter electrode section 66. The large-diameter electrode section 72 is formed in the cross shape here. In the base end 72a of the large-diameter electrode section 72, a distant position 72e distant from the small-diameter electrode section 66, that is, only a side edge of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is exposed to the outside, and the other portion of the large-diameter electrode section is covered with the electrically insulating member 74 on the same plane as that of the exposed portion. The circumferential side surface portion 72c of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is exposed in the same position as that of the exposed portion in the base end 72a and on the same plane as that of the side surface portion 74b of the electrically insulating member 74.

Since the function of the diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment is the same as that described in the second embodiment, the description is omitted.

As described above, the following effect is obtained by the diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment. It is to be noted that the description of the same effect as that of the above-described embodiment is omitted.

Since the exposed area of the base end is smaller than that of the large-diameter electrode section 72 including the cross-shaped portion described in the

third embodiment, the output can be concentrated on the exposed portion.

Next, a fifth embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. 6A to 6C.

5 As shown in FIGS. 6A to 6C, the large-diameter electrode section 72 of the cutter section 80 in the diathermic cutter 10 of the fifth embodiment extends in one direction crossing at right angles to the axial direction of the small-diameter electrode section 66.
10 That is, the electrode 64 is formed substantially in an L shape. The electrically insulating member 74 is disposed on the tip end of the large-diameter electrode section 72. The base end 72a of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is exposed on the same plane on
15 the base-end side of the electrically insulating member 74. The large-diameter electrode section 72 is formed on the same plane as that of the side surface portion 74b of the electrically insulating member 74 in the distant position 72c of the large-diameter
20 electrode section 72 distant from the small-diameter electrode section 66.

Next, the function of the diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment will be described. It is to be noted that the description of the same function as that
25 of the diathermic cutter 10 described in the first embodiment is omitted.

When the base end 72a and circumferential side

surface portion 72c of the large-diameter electrode section 72 abut on the lesion mucosa portion 90 to cut open the lesion mucosa portion, the direction of the cutter section 80 is adjusted.

5 As described above, the following effect is obtained by the diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment. It is to be noted that the description of the same effect as that described in the first embodiment is omitted.

10 Since the electrode 64 is formed substantially in the L shape, and the exposed area of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is smaller than that of the large-diameter electrode section 72 described in the first embodiment, the output can be concentrated on the
15 exposed portion.

Next, a sixth embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. 7A to 7D.

As shown in FIGS. 7A to 7D, the electrically insulating member 74 of the diathermic cutter 10 of
20 the sixth embodiment is formed substantially in a rectangular parallelepiped shape. The electrode 64 is formed substantially in the L shape. The electrically insulating member 74 is disposed on the tip end of the large-diameter electrode section 72.
25 The electrically insulating member 74 has the same width and thickness as those of the large-diameter electrode section 72. That is, the distant position

72e of the large-diameter electrode section 72 and a peripheral side surface 66a of the small-diameter electrode section 66 are formed on the same plane as that of a thickness surface 74e of the electrically insulating member 74 in the direction crossing at right angles to the small-diameter electrode section 66. A width surface 74f of the electrically insulating member 74 is connected to the large-diameter electrode section 72 on the same plane (without any step).

Since the function of the diathermic cutter 10 of the sixth embodiment is the same as that described in the fifth embodiment, the description is omitted.

As described above, the following effect is obtained by the diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment. It is to be noted that the description of the same effect as that of the diathermic cutter 10 of the fifth embodiment is omitted.

Since the electrically insulating member 74 is formed to be smaller than that of the cutter section 80 described in the fifth embodiment, it is easy to abut the electrode 64 on the cut area obtained by cutting open the periphery of the lesion mucosa portion 90, and the cutter section can be adapted for a fine operation.

It is to be noted that for the diathermic cutter 10 of the sixth embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 7A to 7C, the large-diameter electrode section 72 has substantially the same thickness as that of the

electrically insulating member 74, but the electrically insulating member 74 may also be formed to be thin, for example, by insulating/coating the tip-end side of the large-diameter electrode section 72.

5 Next, a seventh embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. 8A to 11B.

 As shown in FIGS. 8A and 8B, the side surface portion 72c of the large-diameter electrode section 72 of the cutter section 80 in the diathermic cutter 10 of
10 the seventh embodiment is slightly projected from the side surface portion 74b of the electrically insulating member 74 outwards in the diametric direction of the small-diameter electrode section 66. Therefore, a part of the tip-end surface 72b of the large-diameter
15 electrode section 72 is exposed forwards.

 Next, the function of the diathermic cutter 10 of the seventh embodiment will be described. It is to be noted that the description of the same function as that described in the fifth embodiment is omitted.

20 After completely cutting open the lesion mucosa portion 90 over the peripheral direction, as shown in FIG. 9, the small-diameter electrode section 66 and the large-diameter electrode section 72 abut on the cut area obtained by cutting open the periphery of the
25 lesion mucosa portion 90. The movement of the diathermic cutter 10 in the transverse direction is combined with that in the vertical direction to

successively cut open and peel the lesion mucosa
portion 90 by the small-diameter electrode section 66
and large-diameter electrode section 72. Furthermore,
the large-diameter electrode section 72 is pressed in
5 the vertical direction to cut open the lesion mucosa
portion 90.

As described above, the following effect is
obtained by the diathermic cutter 10 of the present
embodiment. It is to be noted that the description of
10 the same effect as that described in the fifth
embodiment is omitted.

Since the side surface portion 72c of the large-
diameter electrode section 72 projects from the side
surface portion 74b of the electrically insulating
15 member 74 outwards in the diametric direction, the
lesion mucosa portion 90 can be cut open even in this
projecting portion. At least a part of the tip-end
surface 72b of the large-diameter electrode section 72
is exposed forwards. Therefore, when the large-
20 diameter electrode section 72 is pressed against the
lesion mucosa portion 90 in the vertical direction, the
lesion mucosa portion 90 can be cut open by the large-
diameter electrode section 72.

It is to be noted that an example in which the
25 side surface portion 72c of the large-diameter
electrode section 72 of the cutter section 80 projects
from the side surface portion 74b of the electrically

insulating member 74 is not limited to the example shown in FIGS. 8A and 8B. The example shown in FIGS. 10 to 11B may also be used.

5 In FIG. 10, the electrode 64 is formed substantially in the L shape. The electrically insulating member 74 is disposed on the tip end of the small-diameter electrode section 66 on the tip-end side of the large-diameter electrode section 72 without interfering with the large-diameter electrode section 10 72. That is, the tip-end surface 72b of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is exposed on the tip-end side.

In FIGS. 11A and 11B, the electrode 64 is formed substantially in a T shape. The electrically 15 insulating member 74 is disposed on the tip end of the electrode 64 in the same manner as in FIG. 10. Furthermore, in FIG. 11B, the large-diameter electrode section 72 is formed asymmetrically with respect to a central axis 66b of the small-diameter electrode 20 section 66, that is, in different lengths.

In the mode shown in FIG. 11B, when the portions having different lengths in the large-diameter electrode section 72 are selectively used, an incision amount (depth) can be adjusted.

25 Next, an eighth embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. 12A and 12B.

As shown in FIG. 12A, the base end 72a of the

large-diameter electrode section 72 of the cutter
section 80 in the diathermic cutter 10 of the eighth
embodiment is formed in an earthenware mortar shape.
The distant position 72e of the base end 72a of the
5 large-diameter electrode section 72 distant in a
direction crossing at right angles to the small-
diameter electrode section 66 is formed on the same
plane as that of the base end 74c of the electrically
insulating member 74.

10 Since the function and effect of the diathermic
cutter 10 of the eighth embodiment are the same as
those of the diathermic cutter 10 of the first
embodiment, the description is omitted.

Next, a ninth embodiment will be described with
15 reference to FIG. 13.

As shown in FIG. 13, a small-diameter cylindrical
member 132 having electrically insulating properties is
attached to the tip end of the operating wire 60 in the
diathermic cutter 10 of the ninth embodiment, that is,
20 the stopper receiving section 62. A conductive wire
134 connected to the operating wire 60 is inserted in
an inner hole of the cylindrical member 132. The tip
end of the conductive wire 134 is electrically
connected to the large-diameter electrode section 72
25 formed in a columnar shape. The large-diameter
electrode section 72 is coated with the electrically
insulating member 74 similar to that of the first

embodiment.

The cylindrical member 132 cooperates with the operating wire 60 to slide against the sheath 20, and has a function of a retrojectable projecting member with respect to the tip end of the sheath 20. For the cutter section 80 described in the present embodiment, the projecting member is not formed as the electrode.

Next, the function of the diathermic cutter 10 of the present embodiment will be described. It is to be noted that the description of the same function as that of the diathermic cutter 10 of the first embodiment is omitted.

While the high-frequency current is supplied to the large-diameter electrode section 72 of the cutter section 80, the cutter section 80 of the diathermic cutter 10 is moved as shown in FIGS. 2F and 2G. Moreover, the large-diameter electrode section 72 is lifted up with respect to the mucosa to cut open the mucosa. The periphery of the lesion mucosa portion 90 is cut open in this manner.

As described above, the following effect is obtained by the diathermic cutter 10 of the ninth embodiment. It is to be noted that the description of the same effect as that of the diathermic cutter 10 of the first embodiment is omitted.

Since the cylindrical member 132 is not disposed as the small-diameter electrode section, electrical

energy can be concentrated on the large-diameter electrode section 72.

It is to be noted that the shape of the large-diameter electrode section 72 of the cutter section 80 including the projecting member having the electrically insulating properties is not limited to that shown in FIG. 13, and the large-diameter electrode section may also preferably have the shape of the large-diameter electrode section 72 of the cutter section 80 described, for example, in the second to eighth embodiments.

Next, a tenth embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 14. The same members as those used in the diathermic cutter 10 of the first to ninth embodiments are denoted with the same reference numerals, and detailed description is omitted.

As shown in FIG. 14, the cylindrical stopper member 26 is disposed on the tip end of the sheath 20 formed of the electrically insulating tube 24 of a diathermic cutter 10a of the tenth embodiment. On the inner surface of the stopper member 26, the thick portion 28 is formed by increasing the thickness of the stopper member 26 on the tip-end side inwards in the diametric direction on the base-end side. A hard and cylindrical holding section 120 having substantially the same diameter as that of the inner hole of the sheath 20 is attached to the base end of the sheath 20.

The cutter section 80 of the diathermic cutter 10a is constituted as follows. The small-diameter electrode section includes a first cylindrical member 102 having conductivity and small diameter, a second cylindrical member 104 having the electrically insulating properties, and a first conductive line 106. A stopper receiving section 102a is formed by enlarging the diameter of the vicinity of the base end of the first cylindrical member 102. The stopper receiving section 102a is engaged with the thick portion 28 of the stopper member 26. The second cylindrical member 104 is disposed on an inner peripheral side of the first cylindrical member 102. The second cylindrical member 104 extends forwards from the tip end of the first cylindrical member 102 and rearwards from the base end. The vicinity of the tip end of the second cylindrical member 104 is formed to be thick outwards in the diametric direction from the base end, and is formed on the same plane as that of the outer peripheral surface of the first cylindrical member 102.

The operating wire 60 is inserted through the sheath 20. The outer periphery of the operating wire 60 is coated with an electrically insulating tube 20a. The tip end of the electrically insulating tube 20a is connected to the base end of the second cylindrical member 104. The first conductive line 106 connected to the operating wire 60 is inserted through the second

cylindrical member 104. The large-diameter electrode section 72 formed in the columnar shape is disposed on the tip end of the second cylindrical member 104. The large-diameter electrode section 72 is electrically
5 connected to the first conductive line 106. The large-diameter electrode section 72 is coated with the electrically insulating member 74. The electrically insulating member 74 is formed in a semispherical shape on the tip-end side, and is formed in a cylindrical
10 shape having the same outer diameter as that of the semispherical portion on the base-end side. The base end of the large-diameter electrode section 72 is formed on the same plane as that of the base-end surface 72a of the base end of the electrically
15 insulating member 74.

The base end of the first cylindrical member 102 is electrically connected to the tip end of a second conductive line 108 extending rearwards through the inner hole of the sheath 20. Therefore, the first
20 cylindrical member 102 has a function of the small-diameter electrode section.

It is to be noted that the second conductive line 108 is isolated from the operating wire 60 connected to the first conductive line 106 by the electrically
25 insulating tube 20a. Therefore, the large-diameter electrode section 72 is not electrically connected to the small-diameter electrode section including the

first cylindrical member 102 in a non-conductive state.

5 The holding section 120 includes a hard operating pipe 20b capable of advancing/retreating in the axial direction and formed of the electrically insulating material. The base end of the operating pipe 20b extends further from the base end of the holding section 120 to form a grasping section 122. A connector portion 124 is disposed in the grasping section 122. The connector portion 124 includes a first connector portion 126 connected to the base end of the operating wire 60, and a second connector portion 128 connected to the second conductive line 108.

15 Next, the function of the diathermic cutter 10a of the tenth embodiment will be described. It is to be noted that the description of the same function as that of the diathermic cutter 10 of the first embodiment is omitted.

20 First, the operation of the diathermic cutter 10a will be described. The grasping section 122 is slid in the vicinity of the holding section 120. The operating wire 60, electrically insulating tube 20a, and second conductive line 108 cooperate with one another to slide, and the first and second cylindrical members 25 102, 104 project from the tip end of the sheath 20. The diathermic cutter 10a is used in this state, when cutting off the lesion mucosa portion 90.

Conversely, the grasping section 122 is slid in a direction distant from the holding section 120. The first and second cylindrical members 102, 104 are drawn inside the sheath 20.

5 In an actual treatment, both the large-diameter electrode section 72 and the first cylindrical member 102 abut on the lesion mucosa portion 90. While the high-frequency current is supplied via the connector portion 124 in this state, the cutter section 80 is
10 moved to cut open and peel the lesion mucosa portion 90. A way of moving the cutter section 80 is the same as that described in the first embodiment.

As described above, the following effect is obtained by the diathermic cutter 10a of the tenth
15 embodiment. It is to be noted that the description of the same effect as that of the diathermic cutter 10 of the first embodiment is omitted.

The diathermic cutter 10a includes a bipolar constitution which is capable of cutting open the
20 lesion mucosa portion 90 positioned between the large-diameter electrode section 72 and the first cylindrical member 102 (small-diameter electrode section) between which a current is locally supplied. Therefore, an electrical influence on a living body (patient) can be
25 reduced. Different from the monopolar constitution of the above-described embodiments, the opposite pole plate is not required.

It is to be noted that the shape of the large-diameter electrode section 72 disposed inside the electrically insulating member 74 is not limited to the above-described shape, and the constitution described, for example, in the first to ninth embodiments may also be used. A distance between the base end of the large-diameter electrode section 72 and the tip end of the first cylindrical member 102 is preferably appropriately formed.

Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments shown and described herein. Accordingly, various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.